Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Sporting Life.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Aida.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Marquis of Michigan.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-The Little Corporal.

CASINO-8-Carmen.

DALYS THEATRE-8:10-A Runaway Girl.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-

matograph.

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Liars.

EMPIRE AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—The Rivals.

EMPIRE THEATRE—1:45—Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THELTRE—1:45—Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THELTRE—8:15—A Day and a Night.

GRANI OPERA HOUSE—8—Yankee Doodle Dandy.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—5:20—Bride Elect.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Hotel Topsy

Turys.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-The Golden Horse-KEITH'S Near to 11 p. m. Continuous performance, KNICKERRIDCKER THEATRE 8:15-The Christian, KOSTER 8 BIALS 8-In Gobban, LYCEUM THEATRE 8:30-The Adventure of Lady Ur-

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:30—On and Off.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2-S:15—Pique
PASTOR'S—12 to 11 p. m.—Vandeville,
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—2-S—Vaudeville,
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—The Fortune Teller,
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the Cross.

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Great Variety of Style and Price, G. SELLEW.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN —An official dispatch from Manila received at Madrid says that American and in-surgent warships fought a battile over the reto fly their flag from their ships. — At the request of the Spanish Commissions the joint meeting of the Peace Commissions in Paris was deferred until Friday. — The Emperor and Empress of Germany visited the German School in Constantinople and were cheered as they drove through the streets. A destructive ballstorm swept over the island of Malta. Hearty demonstrations of international goodmanifested when the American liner St. Louis arrived at Southampton. There have been many disasters to shipping along the east coast of England, and more east coast of England, and more than thirty
persons have lost their lives. — An examination of the Emperor of China was made by the
physician of the French Legation at Peking.

Latham, of Manchester, won the court championship, defeating Pettit, of Bos-

ton, Mass.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley reviewed the Peace Jubilee parade in Chicago and spoke at the banquet in the Auditorium.—Colonel Roosevelt closed his first tour of the Northern part of the State by speeches at Potsdam, Canton, Gouverneur and other towns.—The War Department Investigating Commission continued the relief of leating of leating and leaves and the continued of the property of the continued of the relief of leating of leating and leaves and the colonial state of the colonial state o thued the taking of testimony in Jacksonville, Fla. Major-General Wesley Merritt is to be married in London, and his intended bride is on her way across the ocean. — The German National Bank in Pittsburg closed its doors. owing to the financial difficulties of its president The arbitrators decided that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to a differential on freight to and from San Francisco. — The Episcopal General Convention in Washington finally General Convention in Washington hnally adopted the Rev. Dr. Huntington's proposition looking toward Church unity. The re-elec-tion of Senator Proctor, of Vermont, was ratified at a joint meeting of the Legislature of that State. — The principal football games yes-terday resulted as follows: Yale 22, Brown 6; Harvard 22, Newton Athletic Club 0; Pennsyl-vania 17, Wesleyan 0.

TY.—Stocks were dull at small changes Winners at Morris Park: Frontiersman Winners at Morris Park: Frontiersman, Klepper, Lady Exile, Cormorant, Sir Walter and Banquo II. The School Board of Manhattan and The Bronx took action toward acquiring further buildings for use as annex schools.

— Colonel Roosevelt addressed a large and enthuslastic audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Seth Low, General Tracy, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff and others also spoke; the Colonel also made speeches at several other meetings. —— General Lawton, who arrived on the Michigan, reported that business conditions in Santiago de Cuba were good, and that confidence among merchants was almost restored

THE WEATHER.-Ferecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees lowest, 55; average, 59%.

ELECT A SOUND-MONEY HOUSE.

The sketch recently given in our Washington dispatches of the character of the work of Representative Mitchell for currency reform indicates the importance of returning a soundmoney majority to the next House. John Murray Mitchell should be a member of that majority, and should be supported in his earnest and laborious efforts with Republican associates to mature wise measures of currency improvement, and in resisting to the utmost the efforts of Democrats and Populists to debase the cur-

The case of Mr. Mitchell is only one of many which go to show the supreme importance of keeping the organization of the next House in the hands of the friends of sound money. Voters in New-York who crushed Bryanism in 1896, whether they are Republicans or honestmoney Democrats, should not be blinded to the real issue by the dust which is being kicked up about other subjects by the combination between free silver and Tammany. Tammany may not be very cordially for free silver, because it means smaller campaign contributions from big interests in New-York, but in the final resort a vote for a Tammany member of the House is a vote for free silver. Mr. Croker does not dare to pledge his bunch of obedient candidates for Congress that they will not vote for the candidate for Speaker named by the Democratic caucus, whether it is young Mr. Bailey or some other silver extremist. The Tammany members will follow obediently at the heels of the free silver and Populist combination from the Southwest in the choice of a Speaker. If they control the House of Repreentatives the committees will be in the hands of silver extremists. They will be powerless to accomplish definite legislation, thanks to the presence of William McKinley in the White House, but they will have the double power for evil of holding a club over the rising head of and the British Consul. It came out that some business prosperity and of absolutely preclud- of Edhem's troops took part in the riot, that ing any reform of the currency for another | Edhem was in the city at the time and was sus-

The business of the country ought not to be subjected to such a calamity at the very moment when all signs point to a happy revival of activity. It is not necessary to argue that active business men will cancel orders and arrest production because the silver extremists get control of a single branch of Congress. The effect upon permanent business prosperity will come in respect to those enterprises of large character, requiring time for their completion, which absorb the loanable capital in the money market and afford employment for thousands of laborers. Such enterprises will not be undertaken by prudent financiers. The result will be felt in every branch of industry in a diminished consumption of commodities and a demand for labor considerably diminished in proportion to what might be expected if there were no clouds upon the horizon. The country, without being misled by extravagant assertions on either side, should understand what a silver victory in November | firm, unyielding and imperative. And at last really means. It is our belief that there will be a marked improvement in tusiness conditions in the near future; but in order to plant the foun- in like circumstances. dations of future prosperity deep and strong the country should be guaranteed by the election

of a sound-money Congress, that business men | What then? Some other competent authority may look forward to an uninterrupted future of security, unimpaired by the threat of any currency legislation except that which will improve and strengthen instead of debauching and destroying our currency system.

DODGING.

Nothing that Theodore Roosevelt can do fills the Democrats with such dismay as his meeting frankly every issue they raise and turning upon them with National and State questions which they dare not answer. Answers were not what they counted on. They wanted him to be silent, like their own candidate, trusting to their superior ability in denunciation and the chance which the party in opposi tion has to criticise the mistakes of the party in power for making the best of that method of campaigning. But there is nothing they can say against Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy which is effective as against his own strong and honest personality and his fearless treatment of the topics on which they hoped he would give them an excuse to say he dodged, while their own dodging has been such that they have not even the courage to deny that they dodge.

The Democrats started out by denouncing Colonel Roosevelt as a "tax-dodger." They are answered by his instructions to his attorney before he went to the war to pay the tax, in a letter saying, "I don't want to seem to sneak out of anything," and by the fact that he paid the tax when he came home from the war and found the matter still unsettled.

They say he was an insubordinate soldier. He can answer that his courageous cutting of red tape brought back from Santiago the soldiers over whose sufferings they pretend to

They say he insulted the National Guard. He can answer that he only told the truth about their inadequate arms, an inadequacy made the basis of much Democratic bluster.

They say he is a Puritan. He can answer that he only enforced the Excise law made by Democrats, and put an end to the infamous system of police blackmall which Tammany protected.

They say he is the creature of a political machine-these immaculate anti-machinists of Croker's. He can answer that his whole political career has shown that no machine could control him. They say the canals were mismanaged. He

ean answer that he had nothing to do with that, and he says he will punish those who did wrong. They say the Ellsworth bill was a bad one.

He can answer that he knows it, that it was not his bill, and that it was Croker's bill as much as anybody's. They find fault with the Raines law. He can

answer that it has reduced the taxes on every reputable business in this State, decreased drunkenness, taken the saloon out of politics and made the traffic pay more to the State and to the local communities than it ever did be

They say the apportionment is unjust. He can answer that the people of this State adopted that apportionment by their own votes at a popular referendum.

They say he should be defeated to rebuke the War Department. He can quote their own assertion that National issues have nothing to do with this election, and then, throwing such excuse aside, can show that he of all Army officers is least to be blamed for what they complain of.

But let him turn to Mr. Van Wyck and ask a few counter-questions and see how much the Democrats wish to discuss issues.

Let him ask Mr. Van Wyck if he thinks the United States should adopt free silver coinage. Mr. Van Wyck dares not answer a word. Let him ask Mr. Van Wyck if he believed in free silver when he voted for it in 1896. Mr.

Van Wyck dares not answer a word. Let him ask if Mr. Van Wyck thinks a man who voted for free silver and the packing of the Supreme Court of the United States is a man of fit character to be Governor. Mr. Van

Wyck dares not answer a word. Let him ask if Mr. Van Wyck approves of Maynardism and thinks that Maynard's partner in stealing an election ought to be made Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Van Wyck dares

not answer a word. Let him ask if Mr. Van Wyck thinks the Justices of the Supreme Court should be made the creatures of a political boss. Mr. Van

Wyck dares not answer a word. Let him ask Mr. Van Wyck if the farmers and shopkeepers of New-York should pay larger taxes, so that brewers may reimburse themselves for their contribution to the Tammany

campaign fund. Mr. Van Wyck dares not answer a word. Let him ask if Mr. Van Wyck thinks National questions have nothing to do with the election of a United States Senator. Mr. Van

Wyck dares not answer a word. Let him ask Mr. Van Wyck if he thinks that a victory of the Anti-Administration party in the chief State of the Union in an election where Congressmen are to be chosen would not hurt the prestige of the United States in its negotiations with Spain. Mr. Van Wyck dares not answer a word.

Let him ask Mr. Van Wyck any question on any subject about which Mr. Croker has not given him instructions. Mr. Van Wyck dares not answer a word.

WHAT NEXT IN CRETE? Something has at last been accomplished in Crete. The Porte has yielded to the demands of the four Powers and will withdraw all Turkish ing now actually begun. Condensed from the daily news of the last few weeks, this is the story: At the end of the troubles of a year and a half ago the Porte insisted upon retaining. and was reluctantly permitted by the Powers to retain, a strong military force in Crete, under command of Edhem Pacha, the conqueror of Greece. Some weeks ago a mob in Candia perpetrated a wholesale massacre, its victims including a number of British soldiers and sailors piclously slow in taking any action for the sup pression of the riot, and that as soon as he ordered the massacre to stop it stopped. Comment upon that sequence of facts would be superfluous. The British Government Immediately announced that it meant to take action, preferably in concert with the other Powers, but alone if necessary. Three of the Powers unhesitatingly joined it, to wit, France, Italy and Russia. The other two did not. They had already announced that they would have nothing more to do with Cretan affairs. Besides Austris-Hungary was overwhelmed with domestic bereavement and dissension and the German Emperor was about to become the guest of the Sultan. The four Powers united in an ultimatum to the Porte demanding that within two weeks from date evacuation of Crete by the Turkish troops be begun, and that it be completed within one month from date. The Porte

The island is therefore to be evacuated. That means the withdrawal of Turkish authority. plying at lower cost products which were for-

sought to temporize and to get their consent to

the retention of a few garrisons. But they were

the Porte yielded as it was bound to do and as

It would have done at any time in recent years

must immediately be substituted. It would be madness to leave the island to the gentle de vices of its own inhabitants. The Christian and Moslem Greeks would at once begin fighting and would keep it up until one or the other side was exterminated. That one side would naturally be the Moslem. Such a result would never do, wherefore the Powers which are driving the Turks out must put some other government in. Presumably a Governor will be appointed who will be a Christian, and therefore in accord with the majority of the people and not a subject of any one of the Powers, and therefore free from their rivalries and jealousies. Prince George of Greece, for example, might prove an acceptable candidate. But whoever the Governor is he will | reduce the cost of products to consumers. have to be supported for a time by a strong military police provided by the Powers. A native police would scarcely do, for if it were Christian it would harry the Moslems, if it were Moslem it would harry the Christians, and if it were half and half it would devote its energies to the game of the Kilkenny cats. So the Powers will have to send troops to garrison the island, not only a few large coast cities, but even the small towns and villages all over the island. And that will be a costly and thankless job.

Another and in some respects preferable form of settlement would be found in expatriation of the Moslems, if only the Porte would give the word for it, which it probably will not do. Ail the Moslems might be transplanted to Asia Minor and Anatolia. As a matter of sentiment they might dislike the change. Practically it would be for their good. It would free them from the persecutions their Christian neighbors are so fond of inflicting upon them and it would put them in a land at least as desirable as the one they would leave. To Turkey it would be great gain, giving a much-desired increase of population and of industrial force in her Asian empire. Certainly it would greatly facilitate a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the affairs of Crete. Still, it is doubtful if such an arrangement will be made. The probability is that the population of Crete will remain mixed and turbulent and require the presence of a strong police force for many years to come. That the Powers have at last resolutely undertaken the task now in hand is a matter greatly to their eredit, and it removes from the civilization of Europe one of its darkest reproaches.

COLONIAL OPPORTUNITIES.

A timely word of warning has been spoken by Rear-Admiral Miller against great expectations of a speculative "boom" in our new Territory of Hawaii, and it may well be repeated concerning Porto Rico and any other lands that may be added to the National domain. The simple change of government is not going to revolutionize the islands in all respects. It will not affect the climate, the soil, the natural resources. It assuredly will not create any number of lucrative sinecures for adventurers to fili, All men who are looking for such changes had better keep away from those islands. If they go thither they will almost certainly be doomed to disappointment.

The change of government and annexation to the United States will make some important changes in the direction of honesty and efficiency of administration and improved trade opportunities and increased security for capital. There will be greater encouragement for the investment of money and the development of resources and better remuneration for industry. All that may be confidently expected. But those are things which do not appeal to the adventarer and which do not foreshadow any sensational "boom." They do appeal to the honest and enterprising capitalist and to the industrious workingman, and they do foretell for the islands a great and substantial increase in prosperity and wealth

What Hawail and Porto Rico want is bona-fide colonization from the States. They want men who will invest money and who will do hard work and who will identify themselves with the progress and with the future of the islands. Adventurers, idlers and tramps may flock thither, but they will not be welcome, they will do the islands no good, and they will probably find no better opportunities for the exercise of their peculiar talents, or lack of talents, than they could have found at home. Our new pos sessions are not Tom Tiddler's Grounds, where men may pick up gold and silver, but they are promising estates, to be developed and cultivated and made far more profitable than ever before, and they are subject to the same industrial and commercial laws that prevail here in the States. That is the purport of Admiral Miller's terse warning, and all men will do well to heed it.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER. The returns of foreign trade for September

accord fairly with anticipations based on the weekly returns. The excess of exports over imports of merchandise in that month was \$42,245,429, making the excess \$393,955,001 in the nine months ending with September. As the remaining three months of the year are those in which a heavy excess of exports is usual, amounting in 1897 to almost \$200,000, 000, in 1896 to \$180,000,000, and even in 1895 to \$66,000,000, notwithstanding enormous imports, it is evident that the excess will be by far the greatest ever known in any calendar year. While the exports in September were somewhat below expectations, only \$90,495,638, owing to the small movement of cotton and corn and the low prices of cotton and wheat. falling \$17,000,000 below last year's in those two classes, they were nevertheless larger than in the same month of any previous year except in 1897. The imports did not increase as many expected during the summer, and were even a troops from the island; such withdrawal hav- little smaller than in August or in any previous month this year, amounting to \$48,250,200, which is only \$5.821.083 more than the imports in September of last year, shortly after the new tariff went into effect, when markets were gorged with goods imported to escape new dutles.

The comparison of this with previous years in respect to imports is especially instructive because it effectually answers two contradictory errors of opinion and statement. The theorists who assert that the Dingley tariff has failed in its purpose, because "foreign goods come in as largely as ever," have only to compare the official returns for this year thus far, showing imports of \$475,172,777 in nine months, with the \$588,754,903 imported in the same nine months of 1897, or \$522,088,289 in the same nine months of 1896, or \$601,042,139 in the same nine months of 1895. As last year was one of excessive imports for the anticipation of new duties, and 1896 was in the summer months one of unusual depression in business, the comparison with the nine months of 1895, when business was as good as it ever came to be under the Wilson tariff, is the only fair one and it shows a decrease of \$126,000,000, or about 23 per cent, in aggregate value. Considering that this decrease occurs mainly in those classes of products which competed most disastronsly with products of American industries, the effectiveness of the tariff cannot be On the other hand, it is conally clear that the

tariff is not prohibitory in character, nor does it create the grinding monopolies in favor of American producers which some pretend to see. The aggregate of imports is smaller than it was in the three years under the McKinley tariff ending with 1853, mainly because of the remarkable progress of home industries in sup-

merly imported. And yet in the three months ending with August, the detailed September returns being not yet published, the imports of woollens were at the rate of \$18,800,000 yearly, the imports of silks at the rate of \$22,-600,000, the imports of flax, jute and hemp products at the rate of \$24,800,000, and the imports of cotton goods at the rate of \$23,900,-000. These imports in the very branches of business which have been said to be most injuriously affected by new duties show clearly enough that it is not a cruel monopoly which has been produced, but an active competition in which the American producers are enabled to sustain themselves wherever, by gradual improvement and expansion, they are able to

Last year Tammany was opposed to non-partisan municipal government. This year it avowedly opposes a non-partisan judiciary. What the next step in the political rake's progress will be imagination dreads to picture.

Edward M. Shepard has good reason to be ashamed of the political company he is keeping this year, and to be ashamed of himself for keeping it. Moreover, we think well enough of him to believe that he is aware of the fact, and behind a mask of contentment hides a sense of personal degradation.

The Mohegan was wrecked with a dreadful loss of life because she was far out of her course, though the weather was clear. It will be an added misfortune if the endeavor to ascertain how she got there falls.

Anything educational operates on the mind of the Mayor like a red rag on the imagination of an unscrupulous and irresponsible bull. His explosion among the librarians the other day was only another squirt of Van Wyckian bumptiousness, periodical, like those of the Yellowstone geysers, without being anything like so

Coin Harvey, collector of campaign funds for the National Democratic Committee, has not yet issued a notification that only silver will be recelved, and will very likely rake in any kind of funds which he can get, being of like mind with Vespasian, that the smell of all money is sweet, perfuming even the fishy political cause in which his own ingatherings are to be expended

PERSONAL.

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, is one of the greatest golf enthusiasts in Washington. It is said that he gets up at 6 o'clock almost every morning in order to spend several hours in playing at the game.

Among the potentates of the world who will spend some time at Paris in the year of the Ex position is the Shah of Persia, who expects to rrive at the French capital in October, 1899. It was at first reported that the Oriental ruler in tended to visit France this winter, but, much to the relief of Frenchmen, the rumor was unfounded. They have not yet forgottlen the advent of the present ruler's predecessor, who was one of the most expensive guests ever entertained by any Government.

Albert Bryant, a nephew of William Cullen Bryant, who is now living in Chicago, is said to be remarkably like his famous uncle in appearance Among the recent candidates for the French Sen ate was M. Simeon Carnot, a cousin of the late President, M. Carnot has been for several terms Mayor of the commune of Saint-Cyr, near Chalon. He is the owner of the Chatsau de Nolay, long in the possession of the Carnot family.

"It is said that once when Bismarck was leaving home in 1896" says "The Philadelphia Record, his youngest son asked him how long he was to be He replied that he did not know. At that moment a servant came in to inquire how many bottles of Cognac were to be packed up in the Prince's luggage. 'Twenty-four,' was the answer 'Ah, papa,' cried cut the terrible infant,' 'now know how long you are to be from home-twenty

T. B. Walker, the founder of the town of Walker, near which the recent Indian outbreak centred, is In San Francisco, and says that the red men of th Bear Island country are the worst in the United States.

Emillo Castelar, the famous Spanish statesman, has recovered somewhat from his recent indisposi-He is to spend several weeks at Alicante for

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A rhetorical reporter of "The Topeka Capital" wrote of the victim of an accident that "as he lay groaning in his unconsciousness the rats crept out of their holes, and, emboldened by his silence, came closer, until one dared to blie his hand,"

Lady Blessington, who was accorded the name of "the gorgeous," when Prince Leuis Napoleon, the last Emperor of the French, was an exile in London, was remarkably courteous to him, extending her hospitality in the most lavish way. After his accession to the throne in France she was in Paris for a season, and somewhat naturally looked forward to an invitation to the Tuileries. Time passed and none came. But at a sumptuous ball given elsewhere the Emperor passed in full spiender of his triumph. Catching sight of his benefactress, he smiled and asked: "Ah, Lady Blessington! You remain in Paris for a time?" "Yes, sire," said she, "and you?"—(San Francisco Argonau."

A colloquy like this is familiar in any marketplace in Spain, and has been at any and all times since the Moorish expulsion. A maid-of-all-work approaches a stall where ontons and pimentos are

Good morning, sister. God be with you." "God be with you, my little sister. Will you ex-

"How much have you the countenance to ask for

these wretched things?" "By the love of your mother, these onions are the finest I ever had. For you, little sister, they will be only 8 cuartos a dozen. The Archbishop

himself never ate finer. "For the love of God, do you take me for a Frenchwoman? I know an onion when I see it. They are not worth 3 cuartor." "Jesus, Mary and Joseph! Little sister, fine

onlons cannot be bought at the price of thisties To you I will sell them for 7 cuartos. Not one "They are the worst onlons I ever saw. Look at

the brown spot on this one. I will give you 4 cuartos. May the Mother of God forgive me for wasting my mistress's money "Little sister, the touth is not in you. These

onions are as fair to look upon as the Plaza Real in Holy Week. Little sister, take them for 6 cuartos, and go with God." "Never in my life shall it be said that I was

chested. I will give you 5 cuartos. "They are yours, little sister. Go with God."
"Go yourself with God, and put clean paper on

the onions.

Modern Transmigration.—"Often when I look at you," he said to the beautiful woman whom he had met in North Dakota. "It seems as If I must have known you in some former state." "Well, that isn't very wonderful." she replied. "You used to know me in two former states—when I was married and living in New-Jersey. Tom, don't you remember Nell Gliddington?" Then it all came back to him, and he confessed that he had gone out there for the same purpose.—(Chicago Record. The following entries appear in the recently

Issued volume of the "English Reference Cata-Lead, copper

Metallurgy Kindly light (Newman).

Peisoning.

- (Library Journal.

"My dear," said Mrs. Richleigh to her daughter the other evening, after young Woodby had de-parted, "now in the world did your hair become so disarranged?"
"Why, mamma," replied the quick-witted miss, "I guess it must be from shaking my head so much when Mr. Woodby was trying to coax me to say

"The Kansas City Journal" says that while turnip contains 95 per cent of water, the city water ts only 80 per cent water.

Weary's Sacred Promise—"No, madam, I cannot split the wood to which you so indelicately refer. It would be a violation of a sacred promise I made to me aged mother."
"Nonsense: What kind of a promise?"
"We have the poker habit in our family, ma'am, and I promised mother I'd never touch a chip in any form."—(Cleveland Piain Dealer.

THE DRAMA.

HELEN FAUCIT, LADY MARTIN.

Helen Faucit, whose serious filness was lately reported from London, never visited America, and it more than twenty years since she retired from the stage, but her acting is remembered by old travel-lers, and of course her fame as an actress is known to all votaties of the theatre and all readers of dramatic history. Critical judgment as to genius and her achievements has not always been unanimous, but it is certain that for many year has held the highest position on the Eng-Esh stage and has been accepted, by a great number of intellectual and fastidious judges, as the perfect representative of the foremost charac ters in the English drama. She acted Ophelia and Juliet, and she acted Rosalind and Lady Macbeth, and in all of them she was accounted admirable. The force of contrast could not go much further, and certainly it is significant of

Helen Faucit was born in 1817, in London. She went on the stage when sixteen years old, making her first appearance at the old theatre in Richmond. She early attracted the favorable attention of the elder Farren, and to that great median she was indebted for educational influence and practical training. It was also her good fortune early to obtain the professional favor of Macready, whose dramatic company, at Coven Garden, she joined in 1837. From that time her career was one of rapid advancement and ever increasing prosperity. She became identified with all the splendid Shakespearian productions that were made by Macready, she acted, in succession the great female characters in Shakespeare, and she was the original representative of many heroines in plays that have since become famous, by authors

rare and diversified powers.

of her own day. She was the original Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," the original Miss Tresham in Robert Browning's "Blot on the 'Scutcheon," the original Clara Douglas in "Money" and the original Mabel in Westland Marston's fine play of "The Patrician's Daughter." The list of her impersonations would be a long one and would bear lequent testimony to her abilities, her labors and her triumphs. She accompanied Macready to Paris when he acted there in 1845, and participated in his victory. In 1831 she became the wife of Theodore Martin, the author (in association with William Edmonstoune Aytoun), of that exceedingly droll book, "The Ballads of Bon Gaultier," "The Life of the Prince Consort" and other valuable works. and one of the most truly representative men of

Helen Faucit was on the English stage for fortythree years, making her last appearance on June 23, 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre, when, for Henry Irving's benefit, she acted Iolanthe, in "King Rene's Daughter," a character of which she had been (1855) the original representative. In 1845, at Covent Garden, she impersonated, in English, the character of Antigone, and this was accounted one of the most triumphant achievements of her career, There is a beautiful portrait of her, in this charac ter, made, in water color, by F. M. Burton, and called "The Greek Muse". How well she understood the art of acting, and how competent she was to impersonate the heroines of Shakespeare may be seen in her thoughtful and reverent book On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters, published, by Blackwood, in 1887 -containing essays, that are marked with subtle intuition and delicate refinement, on Ophelia, Portia, Desdemona, Juliet, Imogen, Rosalind, and Beatrice. Her acting was characterized by wonderful spirituality and womanlike enchantment, and she had a superb, imperial manner, such, probably, as appertained to the Kembles, and such as seems to have vanished almost entirely from the stage; its only representatives now, in exquisite, courtly grace and unaffected, innate majesty, are Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. Americans will be glad to know that Helen Faucit manifested a deep interest in the professional career of Miss Mary Anderson, and became one of her cordial friends. A sister Helen Faucit was married to Humphrey Bland, who will be pleasantly remembered by those who the Winter Garden Theatre, when "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was a new play, and Bland was impersonating Melter Moss. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bland died in this city. Lady Martin is in the eighty-first year of her age. She has had a noble career, and her name can never fade from the scroll of dramatic renown.

GEN. MERRITT TO BE MARRIED IN LONDON.

HIS INTENDED BRIDE ON HER WAY ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Chicago, Oct. 19.-Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago, the daughter of Norman Williams and grandlaughter of the late Judge John Dean Caton, is journeying over the Atlantic on the Cunard steamship Campania to be wedded in London some time within the next two weeks to Major-General Wesley of the wedding will not be settled, it is said, until the steamer reaches Liverpool, whither General Merritt expects to hurry from Paris in time to meet The ceremony will be performed the steamer. shortly thereafter, but, according to relatives of they say, will be without unnecessary publicity. father has his summer home, and also at Woodstock, Vt., where Mr. Williams formerly lived.

plans from the public, but there were none of the young woman's Chicago friends who suspected that the ceremony was so near. They had been looking forward to a brilliant military welding, months way, either in Chicago or at Rye Beach.

After the wedding takes place the plans of General Merritt will depend entirely on the course of of the War Department at Washington. All that is definitely known in Chicago is that he will return to Paris at once with his bride, to await the completion of the negotiations. Both General Merritt and Miss Williams have a wide acquaintance in London, and it is entirely from choice that the has been abroad a great deal and has spent much time in London. When Robert T. Lincoln was Minister at the Court of St. James she was pre-ented at the Queen's drawing-room with Miss lincoln, and she has received much attention both in London and in Paris.

COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS.

PORTO RICO ANNEXED.

From The Baltimore American. Porto Kico will give no trouble. The inhabitants are heart and soul with the United States. They are amiable and intelligent, and will make good citizens, and the Island itself is one of the richest in the archipelago.

CROKER'S FATAL MISTAKE. From The Hartford Courant.

It is not impossible that Boss Richard Croker of Tammany Hall made the fatal mistake of his po-litical life when he raised his hand to strike a gray-haired Democratic Justice of the Supreme Court of New York THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INCIDENT,

From The Buffalo Commercial.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

Justice Duly's name does not appear on the Tammany judicial ticket. It was stricken off by Richard Croker because Judge Daly, after twenty-eight years of unblemished service on the bench dared to refuse to appoint Michael Daly, one of Croker's henchmen, and "notoriously incompetent," clerk in his court. This episode is of general interest because Tammany seeks to control the State government, and it is important that Mr. Croker's attitude toward the judiciary should be well understood before he is made dictator of the Empire State.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA. From The Boston Transcript.

To reorganize and reform our militia system to the end that it shall be in close touch with the Regular Army and capable of speedy mobilization is a task which ought to enlist the earliest atten-tion of the country. POLICING CUBA WITH CUBANS.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

American troops will have to be sent to Cuba at the outset to guard property until the Spanish troops have retired to Spain and until local governments can be established; but before another rainy season sets in Cuban gendarmes in the employ of the United States should take the place of United States troops. This policy would give relief to the Cuban insurgents in the best possible form, and would establish a native force, to be turned over to the Cuban Government when that shall be formed.

FRANCE MUST WITHDRAW. From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is not to be expected that France will go to car for the purpose of extending her sphere of in-tuence in Africa at the expense of Great Britain. The British people are apparently united in oppo-dition to the prefensions of France, while a con-

to Republican campaigning. Here in the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley something was needed to stir things up. There is on both sides a

state of apathy that is surprising even in a mid-Administration season. The St. Louis reception to President McKinley was magnificent. Nothing like it has ever occurred here. His bearing and the lofty patriotism of his utterances have evoked the sincerest encomiums. His attitude, in the face of the embarrassments of warm Western hospitality, was faultiess. Men of all parties delighted to do him honor and the demonstration was monumental for unrestricted, boundless hospitality. Such diverse personalities as David A. Francis, Mr. Cieveland's latest Secretary of the Interior, and General John W. Noble, who had the same station with General Harrison, flanked the President at the table, while Mayor Heinrich Ziegenhelm and Colonel Richard Kerens were hand and glove in the

hospitable functions. Another odd team were

"Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, late Missouri's Gov-

ernor, and Charles Joy, the facile St. Louis

THE FIFT TAIXTH CONGRESS

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S VISIT STIRS UP

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

THEY ARE CARRYING ON AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

-SURE TO CARRY AT LEAST TWO

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

St. Louis, Oct. 19 .- The visit of the President

and his party to the West has given an impetus

Congressman. TWO CANDIDATES IN THE NIITH DISTRICT. As a whole result the National Administration was mightly boomed, and its strength is reflected as an advantageous factor in the local campaigns. The Republicans have one other rocky road to travel in what is ordinarily good Republican country-in the XIIth District, represented by Major Charles E. Pearce. There is in this district what is conceded by Mr. Akin, the new Republican State chairman, who succeeded when the famous Chauncey I. Filley was finally "eliminated," a serious split among the colored voters. There are three thousand of these citizens in the district, and they have a candidate of their own, a colored physician, Dr. Rice, who has character and education. It remains to be seen how many of these Republican votes will go to the black candidate. The difficulty dates mainly from the organization of the 7th Regiment of colored immunes, which was largely recruited from Missouri negroes. Certain influential colored men insisted that the regiment should be officered by men of their race, and for these positions there were a number of active aspirants among prominent St. Louis colored men, only two of whom, however, had seen military service. But the policy had been settled weeks before by the Department authorities that all militia regiments must be commanded by experienced officers, and Captain Goodwin, a most capable officer of the 8th Cavalry and a West Virginian by birth, was chosen to command the 7th Immunes. Colored men received first and second lieutenarcies only. A meeting was held, at which strong speeches were made and resolutions were adopted expressing disapproval of this method of settling the question. They seemed to be unaware that the other United States volunteer regiments, irrespective of color, had been treated in the same way as a matter of fixed policy. Soon after this the colored physician announced himself as a candidate against Major Pearce, the regular Republican nominee. The idea seemed to be that the Major, being the only military man of the Missouri Republicans at Washington, should have seen to it that action was had favorable to the colored aspirants. Major Pearce, however, had nothing and could have had nothing whatever to do with the 7th Regiment matter. Under all these doings is the sliken touch of an enemy's hand. Some say it is the hand of "Sam" Cook, the adroit Democratic State chairman; others that Major Pearce has certain Republican rivals who would be willing to see him beaten, and to use the discordant colored element to that end. Neither is

There is another peculiar thing about this Merritt, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, matter of the colored citizens. There are getting engagement having been announced five to be a good many strong and influential men months ago. Miss Williams, with her mother and among them in St. Louis and they want recogbrother, Norman Williams, jr., sailed from New- nition. They point to Frederick Douglass and J. York last Saturday for Liverpool. The exact date Milton Turner in the Diplomatic Service; to Blanche K. Bruce, John R. Lynch and the colored New-Yorker, Matthews, in the Civil Service, as instances of public duty well performed. But the rub here in St. Louis is mainly a con-Miss Williams, few of the details had been arranged before the hour of sailing. The marriage, have long wanted to appoint a good number of colored policemen, for it has been proved that Since the latter part of June Miss Williams has they make most excellent and useful officers been at Little Boar's Head, Rye Beach, where her when qualified. A Republican city Legislature appropriates the pay of the city police No special attempt has been made to keep the recognition; but the men are appointed by a Democratic Board, selected by the Governor of the State, and this Board refuses to permit the appointment of negroes. So there you are. The colored independents do not seem to see how the party of traditional friendship vents with the Peace Commission and the action to the negro would favor the race in this instance were the effort not blocked by a Democratic Board. In this case they are flagrantly playing into the hands of their worst enemy, and some of them are coming to see it pretty fast. It is believed that by the day of election wedding will be a simple ceremony. Miss Williams the matter will be better understood by most of them, Chairman Akin is concerned over Major Pearce's situation at the present moment, though he talks hopefully. The Major himself professes to be easily within the line of success. But that's the way the doughty Western newspaper man always talks in a campaign

wholly true. The negroes are probably acting

largely on their own volition.

BARTHOLDT AND JOY SAFE.

The other two Republican districts are safe. Dr. Bartholdt will come up smiling with his usual 10,000 plurality in the great German Xth, and Mr. Joy will beat the enterprising Irishman, "Ed" Noonan, who is his opponent, by a good many more votes than he did the lamented 'Johnny" O'Neill and his Populist running mate, Follett. Chairman Akin says there is a fair fighting chance of the Republican getting the st. Joe District. Since the last election there has been established in that city an immense packing-house, whose many hundreds of hands are largely from Illinois and Iowa, and who are in the habit of voting the Republican ticket. This is one element. There are others not now to be mentioned. The majority is not so big that a few yotes may not change it. that a few votes may not change it

Judge Robert Shackelford, of Ellsville, is giv-ling Champ Clark a rather hot chase in the Pike District, and the same may be said of the can-vass which Colonel James W. Voshall is making against poor old Silver Bland, with his ceaseless jingle about the white metal.

CHAIRMAN AKIN'S HOPES. "We are carrying on a systematic business

campaign," said Mr. Akin to The Tribune correspondent; "a campaign in which we rely on the intelligence of the voters for our result; and we think that the conditions now existing under the McKinley Administration are such that inthe accument the second of the President. We are running the campaign on high lines. I am not for an instant considering personal or factional differences, and do not allow them to enter into the canvass. This where we put only factions but political. is a time where not only factions, but political parties as well, can consistently come together in supporting the admirable policy of the dent. I look to see Missouri a strong Re-can State before many years. The tr can State before many years. In surely in that direction, and the day will come as certain as the sun rises in the East. Our strong National policy will do it. Our schools, our mines and our rich soil will do it. Why, the soil out our way is so rich that we ought to be selling it to New-England by the bushel for facilities." And so the optimistic Missourian ran on be-

And so the optimistic Missorian tween odd jobs in his routine business.

The Democratic committee is conducting its usual campaign. Chairman Cook lately became excited over the apathy of the Democratic masses, and issued an amusing manifesto, in which he declared that his influence in future sition to the pretensions of France, while a con-siderable part of the French press is preparing the way for the Government to give up an untenable